

ATHENS POST.

S. P. IVINS, Editor and Proprietor.
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Athens, Friday, January 23, 1852.

STATE DIRECTORS.—We understand that the Governor has appointed the following named gentlemen as Directors in the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company, on the part of the State:

Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, F. S. Heiskell, S. B. Boyd, Knox county.
Wm. Lenoir, Roane county.
J. J. Jarnagin, Anderson county.
Gen. Wm. Wallace, Blount county.
Jas. A. Coffin, Monroe county.
W. P. H. McIlwain, McMinn county.
Jno. C. Galt, Bradley county.

WHIG MEETING.

A Whig State Convention having been called, to assemble at Nashville, on the 9th day of February next, to appoint delegates to a National Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we would suggest to the whigs of this and the adjoining counties the propriety of holding meetings on the 1st Monday of next month and appointing delegates to the State Convention. It is desirable that every county in the State should be represented in the Convention, and we trust our friends will see the importance of at once acting on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

Mr. Webster is preparing a report to a recent letter of Chevalier Hulseman, which was drawn forth by Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth dinner. Its tenor has not transpired, but it is not impossible that the Austrian charge may have his passport tendered to him. There is something extraordinary going on in the navy. The department is actively engaged in ordering vessels to prepare for sea, and collecting supplies and munitions of war. Among other things, the Mediterranean squadron is to be strengthened by two additional vessels. The thermometer this morning is only 5 degrees above zero. The Potomac is closed.

There is much speculation here upon the chances of the several Democratic candidates for the nomination at Baltimore on the first of June. Every day brings some intelligence bearing on the subject. It is now said that Gov. Marcy will have the support of two thirds of the New York delegation in the Convention, and General Cass the other third. A large majority of the Pennsylvania delegates will support Mr. Buchanan. The Presidential question is so strongly in view that it will have an effect upon the legislation of Congress. It may have a good effect upon the legislation of Congress. It may have an effect in rendering them timid of legislation on some disputed subjects—such as the tariff and internal improvements.

Boston, Jan. 14.

H. W. Cushman was yesterday re-elected Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts. It has been snowing all day.

WINCHESTER AND ALABAMA RAILROAD.—The Winchester Independent says that a number of contracts on this road have been taken, that no doubts are entertained that in a very short time the entire route to the Alabama line will be under contract, and adds: "The promptitude and energy that have marked every step of the President and Directors of this road, should afford ample guarantee to the stockholders that their interest is confided to safe hands, and that nothing will be wanting on their part, to meet fully the wishes and expectations of the road."

MEMPHIS, Jan. 15.

The steamer Martha Washington, Capt. Cummings, bound to New Orleans, was burned at Island sixty-five yesterday morning at 11-2 o'clock. A man, wife and two children in the ladies' cabin, one man in the main cabin, and one on deck, was burned. The man and wife got on at Paducah. The boat is a total loss. The officers and crew saved. Some of them came up on the James Millenger. In three minutes after the boat caught she was all in flames and the cabin fell in. Books and papers lost with the cargo.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.

The Schooner Star arrived last night from Brazos St. Jago.

She brings no later intelligence from Caravajal. The Rio Bravo of 31st ult., published at Brownsville, Texas, has the following item:

"On Christmas eve, some 8 or 10 persons at Rio Grande city, crossed over to the opposite side, and attacked the Mexican Guard, stationed at that place, and killed 30 men and wounded and dispersed the balance, being some 15 or 20 men.

The reason assigned for this unjustifiable act is, that these guards insulted all persons who had occasion to cross the river, and that they had grossly insulted some ladies that day under pretext of searching them. The parties who committed the act are unknown.

There are two sides to everything except the religion of a hypocrite, and that is all out-side.

THE CONDITION OF OUR ROAD—ITS PROSPECTIVE EXTENSION.

The official reports for the past year are encouraging, and go far towards verifying predictions long since made in reference to the value of a railroad, both to the country and to stockholders. We are confident that the crisis has passed, and the finances of the Company are manageable. A dead body has been galvanized, and life now courses the veins, where a short time since the dullness of death prevailed. We shall not fail to award a just commendation of President Keyes for his policy, which has been sanctioned by the most favorable results. By patience, prudence, and an unwavering devotion to the ultimate success of the enterprise, he can congratulate the country that sixty miles are now completed, and in retiring from the Presidency he leaves plans and contracts in operation that will eventuate in eighty miles of first class railroad.

The Judiciary Committee in the Georgia legislature has recommended indemnity for the past and security against all future molestation from the "Union Branch Company." Our commissioner, Col. Whitesides, assures us that Georgia considers that as her own controversy, brought about by hasty or defective legislation, and that we will not be permitted to suffer any loss in any event. Steps will be taken in due time to ascertain the damages already sustained.

The extension of the road towards its eastern terminus is the next question of most absorbing interest. We approach it with diffidence and solicitude, because excitement is to grow out of it, and injury to the road must ensue upon intemperate policy being resorted to by any party at interest—such as is assumed or indicated in a recent article in one of the papers north of the river. At the late meeting of the stockholders, resolutions were adopted indicating immediate extension from Loudon to Knoxville, as the favorite project.—Taken alone and apart from every thing else, these resolutions are a little singular. At the time they were adopted no appropriations had been made either for the Bridge or Road, yet they propose to accept any provisions that may hereafter be made for those objects. Of course this was designed to convince the Legislature that all questions as to routes were settled.—How that may turn out we do not know, nor do we now stop to inquire.

But suppose the appropriations are or shall be made, the resolutions do not dispense with the necessity of a meeting of the stockholders to ratify and accept. That is indispensable, in order that the statutory lien may attach, and stockholders will then vote for or against an acceptance, as their individual views of policy may dictate.—But suppose, as is most probable, that an acceptance shall be voted, an opinion may still be expressed by the convention as to the propriety of applying for an immediate issuance of the Bonds, and this will be binding upon the Directors. This brings us to the question, shall the Bridge be let to contract forthwith?

When the road shall be completed to Loudon the indebtedness of the Company will be \$600,000. The bonded debts now \$500,000, and upon that amount interest will be due, on the 1st July, amounting to \$15,000. A failure to pay this, according to the terms of the loan, will work a forfeiture of the whole road. It must therefore be promptly met. The expenses of running the road, must also be paid. But two chances for raising the money are possible—the earnings of the road and the bonds of the company. The excessive cold, the bad state of the Georgia road, and other causes, render it almost certain that little more than current expenses can be made during the month of January. The amount of the interest must be on hand, if not in New York, by 15th June. Four months and a half then remain within which to make this sum. If it cannot be had from that source, must coupon bonds of the Company be sold? Unquestionably. The interest must be paid.

When the road reaches Loudon, the profits will continue small until the Georgia road is in condition to forward our freights. Now would it be prudent to extend the credit of the Company an additional \$100,000, until it is placed beyond all doubt that the interest will not have to be met by a still further extension of credit in the sale of Company bonds?

Again, let out a contract for the Bridge; it will be four years before the subscription north of the river can be called in, and no one thinks of grading being finished long before it is paid for. But if the whole route to Knoxville should be let out, and the subscription for any reason or to any amount, should fail, that defalcation can only be met by the credit of the Company. It would be incurable; but that is the question for the consideration of those interested.

We do not wish to be understood as being opposed to the extension of the road. On the contrary, we earnestly desire its extension, believing that the success of the enterprise depends upon its connection with the upper road. But we are not for the adoption of a "hap hazzard" policy—extension "on any terms or at any sacrifice"—we doubt the expediency of increasing the indebtedness of the Company at this time, until the "brush is cleared out of the way," and things are in better order on the Georgia road—and, above all, we believe it the very worst policy to let out contracts without having the means actually at command to meet them.

LEGISLATIVE—IN PART.

As usual, we have but very little of interest from Nashville—there having been but one mail through from that city since our last publication day, owing, we presume, to bad roads and the extreme cold weather. It is a little vexatious and unpleasant to have so many failures of the mails to record, but we suppose it cannot be helped under the existing state of things, and as grumbling won't correct the abuse or edify our readers, we shall hereafter keep silence on the subject, confining ourselves with the fact, that although the Nashville papers may sometimes fail to contain legislative intelligence of a very tangible character, the representatives from the Hiwassee and Ocoee country are untiring in their efforts to keep their constituents fully advised upon all matters of legislation.

In the House on the 12th, the bill to allow constables one year to close up their unsettled business after being out of office, was indefinitely postponed. The bill to amend the tipping laws of the State passed a 3d reading. The bill prohibits persons from acting as clerks in tipping houses who are incompetent to give aid and advice against a white man.

In the Senate, Mr. Gillespie introduced a bill to improve the navigation of Tennessee river. House bill to incorporate the Pikeville and Jasper railroad company, passed a 3d reading in the Senate.

In the House on the 13th, Mr. Jackson, from the committee on Banks, reported the bill to re-establish the branch bank at Athens, and recommended its passage.—Report concurred in and bill passed on 2d reading. The bill to regulate the jurisdiction of justices of the peace on notes of hand, passed a 3d reading. A bill was introduced on the 13th to reduce the terms of the Circuit Court, and passed 1st reading. The bill appropriating \$8,000 for improving the navigation of Little Tennessee river passed a 2d reading. The bill for the relief of Jas. Smith, of Polk county, passed a 3d reading.

In the Senate on the 15th, the bill to increase the fees of Clerks and Masters was indefinitely postponed.

House bills on third reading.
To compel the attendance of witnesses before Justices of the Peace, referred to; to construe the laws of this State in relation to free persons of color, referred to; to incorporate the Smithville Hotel company, passed; to charter the Junction Railroad company; and for other purposes, laid on the table; to incorporate the institution of St. Agnes, passed; to incorporate the Jasper and Pikeville railroad company, passed.

In the House, the bill to abolish the Chancery Court of this State was indefinitely postponed. The bill to amend the tipping laws was also indefinitely postponed. The House accepted an invitation to ride on the railroad. (Amen!)

In the Senate on the 16th, Mr. Desiderick from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill to re-establish a system of Internal Improvements. On motion of Mr. Stark, the bill was laid on the table, and made the order for Wednesday next. The vote rejecting the Greene county militia bill was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Doyle, and after a most signally effective speech in favor of the militia system, painting in glowing colors the peculiar levities of militia musters, such as "sleeping horses," "blackening eyes," etc., by Mr. D., Senate amendment was stricken out, and bill passed 2d reading.

In the House the bill to establish a system of Internal Improvements, was passed on a 2d reading after numerous amendments were adopted. Mr. Netherlands, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to prescribe the mode of submitting the proposed amendments to the constitution to the people. The committee are of opinion that they should be submitted at the general election in 1853. The report and bill were laid on the table.

The Augusta Constitutionalist and Republic of yesterday states that on Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, two persons came to the house of Mr. Herring, in Columbia county, on the Washington road, nine miles above Augusta, and called upon him from door, and requested to be allowed to stay all night. He asked them in. They told him to come out, as they had a horse and buggy with them. As soon as he got out side the door, he was shot down. Mrs. Herring then barred the door, and prevented the entrance of the murderers. About an hour afterwards, they returned and fired through an auger hole in the door, and killed her. She died in a few minutes after being shot. They then entered the house, and took therefrom one hundred and seventy dollars.

Mr. Herring survived to give the above particulars of this atrocious affair, and was still living at the last accounts. He was shot twice, and had two balls in his body. There is no prospect of his recovery from his wounds. He states that one of the men was a large and powerful mulatto fellow. The other a white man.

A pack of good track dogs have been procured and put in pursuit.

Mr. and Mrs. Herring were an elderly couple, aged about 60 years each, and were living by themselves, there being no other persons, white or black, living on the premises.

The Boston papers describe a new Bank security, called the Chronometer Lock, now on exhibition in that city. The lock in fastening is set by a scale at the number of hours required, the door then closed and cannot be again opened until the time expires, unless the works should stop, in which case it may be unfurnished by means of the said improvement, the same not operating at any other time, either to cause the movement to stop or allow the door to be opened while it is in operation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

JANUARY 12.

Politics and business will this week begin to absorb the attention of Congress. The business of the session will, now that the holidays and the Kossuth festivals are over, begin in earnest.

The Tariff question is soon to occupy Congress, and it has been already much agitated in conversation. The Pennsylvanians, without party distinction, will urge the necessity of a further protection of their iron. The eastern manufacturers insist upon protection, not on coarse, but on fine cottons, and fabrics of cotton and wool.—The expectation of destroying the principle of the Tariff of 1846, by restoring specific duties on home valuation is abandoned.—I learn that General James, of R. I., will present a proposition as a sort of compromise. He will propose, it is said, a reduction of duties on some articles which do not need protection, and particularly coarse cottons; and an additional duty of ten per cent. upon the finer fabrics, and also an addition of ten per cent to the duty on iron. It is said that this scheme meets with favor in the most influential democratic quarters. There is a strong political reason for conciliating Pennsylvania, by giving her some aid to her great interest, which is undoubtedly suffering. Pennsylvania will, as heretofore, be uncertain for the democratic candidate, unless her iron interest be encouraged.

The effect of the proposed alteration of the scale of duties on Cotton goods will be, as Senator James and other practical men say, to confine the manufacturing energy of New England to the finer fabrics, and throw the whole business of making common Cotton cloths in the Southern States, where it can be carried on to greater advantage.

In politics, the excitement is but just beginning. Both parties are looking out for the most available candidate. Just now, Gen. Cass seems to be the most favored candidate of the Democratic party, so far as the opinion and preference of the members of Congress and of the Democratic General Committee, lately assembled here, may go.

On the other side it is intended very soon to give Mr. Fillmore an opportunity to withdraw his name as a candidate. Gen. Scott and Mr. Webster are looked upon as the two candidates from whom the Whigs will make their choice. Gen. Scott will probably be nominated.—Cor. Char. Con.

INACTIVITY.—An idle man is always a disappointed man; he is ever complaining of his misfortunes, he sinks in despondency, because he is sunk in negligence and sloth. The active scenes of life must present themselves to him in their true coloring but are tinged with many a dark and melancholy hue. Sentimentalism and morbid sensibility, so often the bane of many a quality, find no welcome in the bosom of the man whose high aims are gratified in the prospect of responsibility exerted. The primal paradise was not sufficiently fair to make its inhabitants happy without occupation. Man could not be deprived of a greater blessing than useful employment.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser writing from Rome, under date of December 10, says, it is well known that \$60,000 have recently been deposited somewhere in Rome for the purchase of arms. \$40,000 it is said were from the United States, and \$20,000 from Liverpool. It is reported that there are at least 10,000 muskets secreted in the city and in the Campagna.

The emperor of Russia has been obliged to pass a law to prevent his subjects from mutilating themselves to avoid military service.

It is prophesied by those who pretend to know, that the French usurper, Louis Napoleon, will in less than three months leave Paris very much in a hurry, or lose his head. We await particular which event happens, or how soon.

There is a bar-room in San Francisco 150 feet long, which employs 40 bar-keepers eighteen hours out of twenty-four, dealing out smashes, cocktails, juleps, &c., at twenty five cents a glass. That's what we call rushing things.

ADVERTISING.—If there is any one matter more than another, says the N. O. Picayune, that should convince a man he is not fit for business, it is the possibility of his carelessness in neglecting to advertise.—When a man can forget advertising, let him shut up shop. Men of all trades and professions should take advantage of advertisements to make their merits or their wares, known to the world. How much benefit might accrue to themselves and publishers generally. Lawyers, authors and artists are in this particular too modest.—Our worthy disciples of Galen make no bones of telling the world the virtue of their medicine. Day & Martin might have lived and died in penury, unknown, had they not themselves sung the praises of their unequalled blacking.

The wheat crop of Pennsylvania, in 1850 was the greatest in the Union. The returns were as follows: Pennsylvania, 15,482,191 bushels; Ohio, 14,957,056; Virginia, 14,516,900; New York, 13,073,000; Michigan 4,918,000; Maryland, 4,494,680.

THE FUTURE OF ITALY.—We find the following remarks upon the future of Italy in the London Quarterly Review:

"Englishmen, if they will, really and in earnest, give a thought to the future of Italy, must learn to pronounce, not only without shuddering, but even with some degree of faith and hope, the word 'Republic.'—And this is rapidly coming to pass. Hundreds of our most eminent men, who, a few years ago, would not have named a Republic with patience, and who even now would resent, in the strongest manner, any attempt to raise a republican controversy in England, have become convinced, and daily and openly declare in their conversations on the subject, not only that a Republic is the only solution possible for Italy, but that the hour is not greatly to be deprecated when all the thrones on the continent will have to bow themselves before the blast of a Republican hurricane."

A few cakes of the newly invented solidified milk have found their way to this country. The article resembles, in color, consistency, weight and feel, cakes of pale yellow soap. One pound, grated into boiling water, will make several gallons of very good milk. It is warranted to keep any number of years. Price, in England, one dollar per pound. It is not yet, we believe for sale here. A friend, however, whom curiosity led to import a small quantity, has tried it, and assures that it is all that it claims to be—"a real blessing to mothers," and mariners.—Home Journal.

The Cannibals of New Zealand do not eat the male sex. Of roasted young women, the heart is considered the greatest luxury, and is invariably put aside for the chief.—What wretches.

The number of chests of opium, each containing 333 pounds, taken to China the present year, will exceed 70,000, and in exchange for these 70,000 chests, the Chinese will pay to foreigners more than \$16,000,000—and most of this silver.

BARGAIN.—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he has cheated the other.

A case of considerable importance has recently been adjudicated upon the Supreme Court of Michigan. It is that of Williams vs. the Michigan Central Railroad Company. It was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for horses which were killed by being run over while straying on the highway. In the course of the opinion the whole subject of domestic animals straying on a highway was examined with great care; many legal points hitherto popularly held to be doubtful are clearly elucidated, and while the decision is against the plaintiff, on the score that his horses were trespassing, it is fully proved that no animals have the right of living on the public ways unless the town ship owns a bona fide common, and has legally give permission for its use.

The New York Express states there is no truth in the declaration that Mr. Clay has come out for General Cass for President. According to the Express all that he has said is that among the opposition aspirants he considered Cass the best man; and this he has said in the belief that General Cass is radically opposed to the doctrine of intervention, as Cass has recently avowed himself to Mr. Clay to be.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of friendship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stooping to ascertain whether he swears a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claim, as the reluctant, the backward sympathy—the forced smile—the choked conversation; the hesitating compliance—the well aware too apt to manifest to those a little down, with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.—Dan. Webster.

SEEKING HOW IT OPERATED.—As the rail road train was approaching Southboro' this morning with a huge plough attached to the engine, throwing the snow aside in clouds, an individual who was very anxious to witness the operation, advanced to the end of the platform, near the station, his hand near a large drift, through which the train must pass. Though told that he would liberally be sprinkled by the frosty material, he took no heed to the warning, and on the approach of the train firmly kept his position—from which, however, when the train had passed, he was found to be missing, having suddenly vanished from the view of the astonished spectators beneath the immense cloud of snow which was dashed aside by the giant plough. Shovels being procured, the curious gentleman was dug out, having, with the exception of the crushing of a new hat and a clean dicky, escaped injury. He professes to be entirely satisfied with his opportunity of seeing how it operated.—Bos. Trav.

GRAND GULF, Jan. 14, 8 o. m.

About one o'clock this morning, the steamboat Geo. Washington on her way from Cincinnati to New Orleans, when a short distance above this place exploded.—After which she took fire and was entirely consumed; Capt. Irvine was badly scalded, and the first clerk, William Carroll, was killed. Many that were killed by the explosion were afterwards burned. Among those killed and missing were Wm. Carroll, first clerk, a Mr. James Treat, Phillip, Supper, first cook, first fireman, 6 deck hands, and 6 deck passengers, names not known. All supposed to have been burned with the boat.

The election for Delegates in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on Saturday the 10th inst., resulted in favor of Buchanan by a large majority. As far as heard from thirty seven districts have gone for Mr. Buchanan and two for General Cass. Of the remaining six districts, Mr. Buchanan, will, it said, certainly carry three.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 15.

Kossuth is expected here on the 20th.—His reception at Harrisburg was very disorderly and characterized by the papers as disgraceful.

The Norfolk Courier states that a rumor was current in that city on Saturday, that a despatch had been received from Washington, ordering all vessels now at the Gosport Navy Yard to be immediately fired for sea, and for this purpose, it is said, the employment of a large number of mechanics has been directed. The Norfolk Herald says the sloop Levant and St. Louis are to be fitted out with all possible despatch, and the frigate United States and sloop of war Fairfield are to be examined, to ascertain what time it will require to fit them for sea. The frigate Cumberland, at Charlestown, Mass., has also been ordered to be immediately put in readiness to go to sea. This, it is thought, will take till the first of February. She carries 54 guns.

The St. Augustine, Florida, Ancient City says, that the Indian Chief Billy Bowlegs, is becoming somewhat re-laxed, and has recently visited Tampa, and called on the commanding officer there to send a force to take or drive in a number of "out-laws." He says they wholly refuse to obey his authority, and he expresses fears that they will do mischief and involve his people in trouble.

The Ancient City thinks the said William Bowlegs is playing a trick of some sort. It places no confidence in his professions, and believes he is indisposed to emigrate to the West.

GOOD ADVICE.—I have rarely seen that a man who conscientiously devoted himself to the studies and duties of any profession, and did not admit to take fair and honorable opportunities of offering himself to notice when such presented themselves, has not at length got forward. The mischance of those who fall behind, though flung upon fortune, more frequently arises from want of skill and perseverance.—Life, my young friends, is like a game of cards—our hands are alternately good or bad and the whole seems at first glance to depend on mere chance. But it is not so; for, in the long run, the skill of the player predominates over the casualty of the game. Then do not be discouraged by the prospect before you but ply your studies hard, and qualify yourself to receive fortune when she comes in your way.—Walter Scott.

A dancing master, on being cast away on a desolate island, lived six months without any other food than that which he derived from "cutting pigeon wings," and stewing them. Here's a hint worth taking to sea. If learning to dance will prevent you from "shuffling off this mortal coil," it is the duty of every man and woman to grow wise in coillions.

Sam and Seth were talking about fencing, the heart of self defence and the like. Sam remarked that he had seen a rail fence.—"Pooh!" said Seth, "that's nothing—I've seen a hat box."

An American merchant, resident in Paris, who was at his office during the recent strife, had to creep on his hands and knees for the distance of two blocks, to escape being shot. The balls of the contending parties flew over his head and struck against the walls.

WORTH HEEDING.—If men gave three times as much attention as they now do to ventilation, ablution, and exercise in the open air, and only one third as much to eating, furnishing, and late hours, the number of doctors, dentists and apothecaries, and the amount of neuralgia, dyspepsia, gout, fever, and consumption would be charged in corresponding ratio. Mankind would rapidly present the aspect, not only of a far healthier and thriffter, but a far more beautiful and virtuous race.

LEGAL REFINEMENT.—A coroner's jury having sat on the body of a young lady who hung herself, in consequence of disappointment in love, returned a verdict, "Died by the visitation of Cupid."

A SMILE.—"My Brother," said a preacher, deprecating on the difficulties of the sinner, "it is an easy task to row a skiff over Niagara Falls but a tremendous job to row it back again."

Many matrimonial engagements between couples are said to have been lately broken off, in consequence of the example of the effects of intermarriage blood, as shown by the Aztec children.

Samuel W. Morgan, Teller of the Exchange Bank at Petersburg, Va., left on Friday evening, the 23 inst., in the cars for the South, and is publicly charged with embezzling the funds of the Bank to the amount of \$20,000.

The Cincinnati Enquirer States that the Auditor of Illinois has determined to treat the Bank Law as a nullity, by refusing to issue bills on the deposit of stock as enacted by the law. The question will be brought before the Supreme Court.

In Alstead, N. H., there is "a girl of 17" who weighs only 450 pounds—that's all!

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.—Gen. Cavaignac is now a prisoner in the fortress of Ham, in the very apartment formerly occupied by Louis Napoleon. Louis Philippe, "the citizen King," who condemned Louis Napoleon to death, and afterwards was weak enough to spare him, died in exile, while Louis seized the reins of absolute power in France on the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor and of the battle of Austerlitz.

Mrs. Swissheim says the reason one nation conquers another, is not owing to the kind of arms they use, but to the kind of food. In her opinion, meat will triumph over cabbage. So long as cattle and Hindoos feed on cauliflowers, so long will bulls dogs triumph over the one, and the Tartars over the other. When Ireland feeds herself from England, it will be when Ireland swags off her potatoes and takes to pork. To expect freedom to come from butter milk, is as absurd as to look for ballot boxes in Russia.

£ Texas papers to the 2d inst. announce the death of Burleson, former President of that State.

Advice to an editor is like wit to a millionaire, or modesty in a ballet dancer—a little of it goes a great way.